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Column One by David Courtney

THE General Assembly has moved with confident dispatch since it began. It will get down to exciting business tomorrow and during the days to come. The agenda includes a series of items which are, in effect, an indictment of Soviet Russia, and which will transform the Assembly into something very like a court of law. The charges include Formosa's complaint that Russia helped the present Chinese Government into power; the British-sponsored complaint that there are still thousands of German and Japanese prisoners of war in Soviet territory; and a group of accusations against Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, which are, of course, indirectly leveled against Russia. Superior to these incidental charges are those implied in Mr. Acheson's four-point "Peace Plan," which is intended to show that U.N. purposes are systematically frustrated by Soviet Russia, and that the principle of Great Power unanimity having been hampered, in America's view, the process of peace, means of evading the Security Council's veto, privilege should be agreed upon.

OBVIOUSLY, it is important to see the present dispute as a whole. But there are factors which, if not influential enough to make the difference between conflict and agreement, are at least major impediments to agreement. At the moment, China is the most dangerous of these impediments. There are no doubt, logical reasons why countries like Spain, Portugal, Greece, and some others should feel it necessary to oppose by every means the recognition of Communist China. There are fairly logical reasons why the emigre movements in the United States, which hope, like the Kuomintang clique in Formosa, to come back to power through world war, should use whatever influence they may have to keep Mao Tse-tung's government out of U.N. But it is difficult to see how any of these reasons can logically be a motive strong enough to persuade a majority of U.N. member-states to refuse membership to China, proper and continue, to tolerate the Formosa rump as a member with Great Power status. It is especially difficult to understand this in view of the grave international consequences which follow from such action.

THE attempt, which is to be made this session, to restore Franco Spain to its normal place in international relationships, may be realistic, since in practice Spain's relationships with other countries of the West have been more or less normal for some time. But, aside altogether from the moral issue, the attempt at this moment is surely untimely. If there is to be continuous and serious conflict with the Soviet Union, the Western position strengthened by making the conspicuous issue of Spain, Formosa, the Greece of M. Tsaldaris, and so on? One cannot believe that the Great Power antagonisms have reached a stage where the major subsidiary issues have ceased to matter except in relation to the strategy laid down in readiness for potential war.

Tel Aviv, September 27.

Arabs Now Look To Resettlement

Arab Governments are inclining more and more to the view that the problem of their refugees must ultimately be solved by the resettlement in Arab countries, states the United Nations Conciliation Commission for Palestine in its final Report published yesterday. The Arab countries, however, adds the Report, maintain their stand on the right of the refugees to return to their homes and the payment of compensation. But they feel that a long-term solution will only be reached by resettling the refugees in Arab countries.

ROAD CHECK ON TRUCKS

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—Roadblocks manned by civil and military police are being set up throughout the country to check vehicles for military registration purposes. Owners of cars and lorries who have been ordered to register, but have not yet done so, will be escorted to the nearest registration centre. Legal proceedings have already been instituted against vehicle owners who have failed to register in time.

Army Autumn Manoeuvres

The army's autumn manoeuvres, as well as legislation connected with them, were discussed on Sunday evening by a special meeting of the Knesset Committee on Defence and Foreign Affairs.

Mr. M. Grabovsky was chairman of the meeting, which was held at Hakira and attended by the Minister of Defence, the Chief of Staff, and other army officers. The manoeuvres are expected to be on a scale large enough to test the efficiency of the re-organization carried out in almost every part of the army machine during the past year.

Civilians Affected
The civilian population may be also affected by the manoeuvres, although the Army is making its plans with a view to disrupting normal life as little as possible.

One of the known objectives of the manoeuvres is to test the organization of the reserves and their integration into the regular army commands in the shortest possible period. One military objective is to test the efficiency of the territorial system of defence entrusted to the various commands. The civilian population will be affected by the speedy mobilization of the reserves, and also by testing the A.R.P. organization.

The exact date of the manoeuvres is kept secret, in order to test the efficiency of the organization at short notice. It is presumed, however, that they will take place before the rainy season which normally begins in November.

Siam Recognizes Israel

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—Thailand has accorded full recognition to Israel, the Foreign Ministry announced tonight. An official statement to this effect was handed to the Israeli Minister to France, Mr. M. Flacher, by the Thai Ambassador in Paris.

The only Asiatic countries which have still not yet recognized Israel are now Pakistan and Afghanistan.

After Midnight

The White House announced last night the resignation of Mr. Louis Douglas as Ambassador to Great Britain a few minutes after Mr. Douglas called on President Truman. An exchange of letters between him and Mr. Truman was published. He resigned for "personal reasons," including those of health.

Tel Aviv, September 27.

Malik Favours Meeting of Top USSR, US Chiefs

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuter).—Mr. Jacob Malik, Deputy Soviet Foreign Minister, said yesterday that he favoured a meeting between the top leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union to negotiate their differences to help achieve a real peace.

Mr. Malik, who was replying to a delegation representing the Maryland Committee for Peace which had asked if he favoured such a meeting, did not explain further. It was presumed that by "top leaders" President Truman and Marshal Stalin were meant.

A spokesman said the delegation put the following four questions to Mr. Malik and that he answered "Yes" to each:

1. "Will your government pledge that it will not be the first to use the atomic bomb?"
2. "Do you favour general disarmament and the outlawing of atomic weapons by all nations under a strict system of control and inspection administered through the U.N.?"

3. "Do you favour (or will you agree) to a meeting between the top leaders of the U.S. and the Soviet Union to negotiate their differences to help achieve full peace?"

4. "Do you favour the free interchange of ideas and information between the peoples of the two countries in order to achieve the understanding that is necessary to an enduring peace?"

French official quarters in Paris expressed the view that four power talks or discussions in the U.N. would be more adequate than direct talks between Russia and America, as suggested by Mr. Malik.

Diplomatic quarters in London were unimpressed by Mr. Malik's statement. Officials were reported to believe that Mr. Malik's statement implied any change in Soviet policy.

Responsible U.N. delegates at the Assembly meeting feel that the time has passed for top level meetings between East-West statesmen.

Washington, a State Department spokesman said Mr. Malik's reply was "propaganda."

The Russians are mellow, delegates already have noted that Mr. Vishinsky did not oppose placing the item on the agenda—the living standards of workers throughout the world will be lowered.

The Western delegates interpret the Soviet Union's new friendliness—so different from Mr. Jacob Malik's cold aloofness in August—as meaning that neither Russia nor China will move into the Korea war and the fighting will be localized.

Another interpretation of Mr. Andrei Vishinsky's jovial attitude might be that Russia holds all the high cards and that she wins no matter what moves the opposition makes. If the Assembly adopts Mr. Dean Acheson's programme for universal armaments—and

MacArthur Says Seoul Falls; U.S. May Begin Peace Talks

U.S. Tells Allies They Must Occupy N. Korea

NEW YORK, Tuesday (Reuter).—The United States delegation to the United Nations was reported today by informed sources to have decided to begin informal talks at once with other delegations on the terms of settlement of the Korean war.

The sources said: "The decision to begin the talks was taken at a meeting of the American delegation yesterday." It was inspired, they said, by the rapidly developing military situation in Korea in favour of the United Nations forces.

The Assembly already has before it the broad question of the future political status of Korea. The United States is telling other friendly nations in secret conversations that they will have to carry the burden of occupying North Korea under the United Nations flag if the U.N. forces push north of the 38th Parallel.

Americans Stay South
Under the policy proposal the U.S. is discussing with her allies, the main body of American troops will stay at the northern border of South Korea.

The feeling of Washington officials is that peace and order could be restored in North Korea by British, Australian and Philippine troops. By remaining below the 38th Parallel, the Americans would lessen any possible Soviet fears that she is intending to establish bases in North Korea near to the big Soviet port of Vladivostok and Manchuria.

Late reports from Washington said the United States might ask the Assembly to reaffirm its support for a unified government for Korea.

Europe, meanwhile, was buzzing today with reports that the Russians are ready to make peace in Korea. The Paris newspapers, "Combat," "L'Aurore," and "Le Figaro," all carried editorials on reported "trial balloons" floated by the Russians.

Restrained Optimism Marks Assembly's Second Week Start

By JESSE ZEL LURIE, Jerusalem Post Correspondent
FLUSHING MEADOW, Tuesday.—The General Assembly began its second week of meetings today in a mood of restrained optimism, which is exactly opposite of the feeling of futility over the course of world affairs that prevailed at the previous gatherings of the world parliament.

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Dispatches Indicate Battle Still Raging in Capital

By MICHAEL DAVIDSON, Cabled to The Jerusalem Post
TOKYO, Tuesday (OFNS).—All red arrows on the war map tonight, including some from Seoul, are pointing due north—and their shafts are long.

Seoul Civilians Pour Out of Homes

SEOUL, Tuesday (AP).—Civilians poured out of their homes to watch the fighting, even though bullets sipped overhead and occasionally shells whistled above them. Every few hundred feet there were thick earthen barricades across the street—thrown up by the Communists in the past few days.

One South Korean said the North Koreans forced American prisoners to help build the barricades, but this could not be confirmed. Pershing tanks were brought up to help clean up. They were armed with 80-mm. guns and some had flame-throwing nozzles jutting from their turrets. Others were equipped as bulldozers to crash through street barricades.

Even General Headquarters admits that the U.N. advance from the south amounts to a "breakthrough." In the north, Seoul has fallen, according to a communique issued by General MacArthur himself, although frontline dispatches late today indicated that the fall was by no means yet definitive and that severe fighting is still going on within the city.

The gap between the U.N. forces descending from the north and those advancing rapidly northwest and north on the east coast front is hourly diminishing. It is impossible to say how great it is or to predict how soon it will be closed—perhaps already.

Communist resistance on the southern front has practically ceased as a coordinated effort. Three or four out of the enemy divisions known to have been there two days ago are today untraceable. The enemy is undoubtedly streaming north, simply hoping to escape north of the 38th Parallel.

No Firm Line

In this situation, when things are moving so fast, the names of places mean nothing. Obviously the lightning thrust through Chongjin to Chochiwon and beyond does not mean a firm line has been established. Even a GHQ spokesman said tonight that Communist troops "trapped" south of this line could get through to the north.

There seems little chance, however, of the drive being gravely interfered with. The Northerners appear to be directing all their main efforts on getting across the frontier between the two Koreas. And once they are across, what then? The burning question here today is what will happen when the U.N. forces reach the 38th Parallel. It is felt here it is time the U.N. declared clearly its political policy before the Parallel is reached.

U.N. Legal Group To Study League Bid

FLUSHING MEADOW, Tuesday (AP).—The Assembly sent to its 59-Nation Legal Committee a resolution to give the Arab League a permanent invitation to attend Assembly sessions.

Mr. Abba Eban said it was high time the Assembly investigated the Arab League's history "away from the secrecy and darkness which usually surrounds" the organization. He asked whether it was legal to recognize a body formed on the basis of "racial exclusiveness."

Egypt replied "the Arab League has nothing to hide and nothing to fear" and said the seven Moslem countries belonging to the League "are peace-loving."

80 Killed in Mine Fire Trap

CRESSWELL, Tuesday (AP).—A raging underground fire trapped and killed at least 80 men today at the Cresswell coal mines. Caught behind a wall of flame from burning rubber and timber roof supports, they were choked to death by gas and fumes. Another 120 men crept to safety on their hands and knees. An official death list issued this afternoon contained 80 names.

It was the worst mining disaster in this country since 1947, when 104 died in the underground workings of the Whitehaven Pit on the west coast.

Three bodies were plucked from the Cresswell tunnels. Seventy seven others remained underground and probably never will be recovered, mine officials said.

The resolution further proposed that a state failing to act in this manner would place itself in the position of an aggressor and would be held responsible for the breach of peace.

Yugoslavia also asked the Assembly to establish a permanent "good offices" commission to seek direct negotiation of all international disputes submitted to the Assembly or Security Council.

She proposed a commission of 12 nations—the six non-permanent members of the Security Council and six others, excluding the Big Five. Turning to the Korean war, Mr. Eban said:

"I wish to make it clear that we do not intend to break our long established friendship with China. I can assure the Chinese people that we look forward to the day when they again take their proper place as one of the great powers. We shall have forgotten these present difficulties and will be ready to help China fulfil her destiny." (AP, Reuter)



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Maccabiah Opens Today

TEL AVIV, Tuesday.—The Third Maccabiah—the Jewish Olympic Games—opens at the new Ramat Gan Stadium at 3 o'clock tomorrow (Wednesday) afternoon. Technical arrangements are now completed, but some of the 400 visiting athletes are due to arrive at Lydda only shortly before the opening.

The Scandinavian team is due tomorrow morning while the Netherlands team, whose departure from Amsterdam was delayed, may arrive just in time to take part in the inaugural parade. Half of the French team will reach Haifa by ship only after the opening ceremony.

The bulk of the U.S. team, headed by Colonel Henry D. Henschel, arrived at Lydda last night. The team, numbering 43 members, brought with it valuable sports equipment which will remain in Israel after the games as a gift from the U.S. contingent.

Other arrivals in the past two days have included teams and visitors from Switzerland, Brazil, Sweden, Denmark, Canada, Argentina, Chile, Turkey and Belgium.

The weather Wednesday is due to be fair, with rising temperatures.

Some 1,000 guests are known to have arrived up to last night for the Maccabiah. About 600 tourists came by air in planes chartered by Peltours. Others have come by sea. The Government Tourist Bureau made arrangements for the accommodation of those tourists who applied for hotel rooms.

The Acting President, Mr. Y. Sprinzak, will take his seat at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and the stadium will then be formally handed over by Mayor A. Krimitz to the Maccabiah organizing committee.

White doves will be released, and the roar of a twelve-gun salute will signal the start of the games. The athletes will then take the oath, after which torch runners will enter the stadium with torches lit at dawn at Haifa.

There was a run on booking offices tonight for tickets for the games, and the sale is due to continue tomorrow.

(More on Sports Page 2)

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THE Third Maccabiah

which has its ceremonial opening in the stadium of Ramat Gan today, is more than Maccabiah sports meeting. Its special character stems from the new arena wherein it is being staged. It is one which the First and Second Maccabiahs could not share although in their own way they contributed to its making. We mean not merely a change of locale from Tel Aviv to Ramat Gan, but the change from Mandated territory of Palestine to sovereign State of Israel. It cannot be doubted that the young Jewish athletes, whom we welcome to the lists, will perceive the inward significance of this proud inauguration. In track and field events, in swimming-pool and on courts, it may well be that this exhilarating emotion will urge the Olympic champions among them on to record-breaking efforts worthy of a great occasion.

But it is destined to have a more important effect upon their role as the defenders of that faith in Zionism which must be sustained and deepened in the favoured countries of the Diaspora, and as the forerunners of that eclectic immigration which Israel needs from those countries every bit as much as the hundreds of thousands from the lands of distress need Israel. These young men and women from America, Great Britain and the Dominions, Scandinavia, Latin America, France and Turkey, will find in the Third Maccabiah their dedication in the vanguard of the immigration of attraction, the immigration of compulsion is in older hands.

This concourse of youth, disposing of the ancient calumny of spineless Jewry, symbolizes the fruitful partnership of national and cultural aspirations. In its diversity, its enthusiasm and its prowess, it speaks volumes for the devotion and far-sightedness of those to whom the World Maccabiah Organization and its vigorous constituent bodies owe their inception and that robust development of which we acclaim the fine manifestations today.

As a nation, we are not particularly famed for loving animals. An apparent exception is the watchdog, CARP CARE, round whose training a personal rather than collective mystique of fellowship develops, but even the boxer is here chiefly to track down brigands. If there is any evidence worth noting to prove that Israelis love the brute creation, it is to be sought mostly in the baths of Tel Avivians, where the carp is accorded treatment of so ritualistic a nature that there is danger of a charge of fish-worship being preferred.

Perhaps it is the four fearsome barbels round the carp's mouth which inspire awe and reverence: there he lies, the great fish, in the still, deep waters, which we know to be his natural habitat, denying people the use of water for washing just because he is soon to be sacrificed. Citizens who suffer from the summer, rank the cool-wallowing carp with the moisture-storing camel and the shadow-loving jackal, as ideal brutes.

DESIRE FOR ARMY STRENGTHENED Germans Look At Rearmament

By LANDRUM BOLLING

THERE is a widely held notion that the West Germans are bursting with desire to build up a new military machine. It happens that this is not the case — at least not yet.

Like a lot of other Western Europeans, the Germans are cynical, confused and pessimistic about the state of the world. If the Russians want to march, they do not see how an effective defence can be put up. Many Germans would prefer to surrender their country by telephone rather than attempt a resistance foredoomed to failure. But there are other reasons why the Germans have not been falling over themselves to get back into uniform.

A former German admiral recently told a friend of mine that so long as the "honour" of the German Navy remained besmirched and his brother of arms, Admiral Dönitz and Raeder, languished in prison he did not care even to discuss the problem of the defence of Western Europe. Many another German military leader takes the same stand on the war crimes trials as they affected the sacrosanct "professional" men-of-arms.

Opportunistic Officers

There are other German officers, however, who hold a much more opportunistic view of the situation. They are frankly offering themselves to the highest bidder and are manoeuvring to get the best possible price for their return to active duty. Some have already made a deal with the Soviets and are happily whipping into shape the growing land, sea and air forces of East Germany's military machine. Others of special technical competence have been taken to Russia for work with Soviet military scientists. A number have made individual contracts with the British, French and American governments. Some, particularly Luftwaffe veterans, are said to have found a congenial home in the Argentine.

The bulk of the German military officer corps, however, are simply marking

time in the Western zones of the divided Fatherland. From soon after the collapse on they have tried to keep in touch with each other, to look out for one another's interests, and to hold themselves in readiness.

From the writings of some of the more outspoken officers it is clear that the German military think little of the way the Western powers are planning the defence of Western Europe. It goes without saying that a good many of them can think only in terms of a strong, independent remilitarized Germany, with Germans in a position of dominance in a new European coalition — whether oriented towards the East or West.

"Now They Need Us"

Meanwhile, the German politicians and the ordinary citizens of the Western zones have maintained a remarkable degree of aloofness toward the whole power struggle. "Naja, now they need us" is a common-folk expression which has long since become utterly trite in German speech from overuse. It expresses the cynicism mixed with sardonic pleasure at another's discomfort which characterizes a widespread German attitude toward their conquerors. And as the embattled communists and non-communist worlds have wooed the Germans with ever increasing ardour, German appreciation of their military potential has risen.

That appreciation, however, has not risen to the extent of inciting a great and general desire to get back into military service. It is the writer's considered judgment, based on extensive on-the-spot inquiry, that the average German is as much fed up with uniform, guns and war as is the average American or Frenchman or Briton. In addition, he has been forcibly "demilitarized" since 1945 and has undergone an intensive, if sometimes banal, "re-education" against militarism, at the instigation of the occupying authorities.

"Now," writes a German friend of mine, "the United States has been pressing for German rearmament with the same vehemence with which for four years it carried through demilitarization. It has become clear that the rudder cannot be thrown around quite so easily as some people would like."

Recently the Archbishop of Cologne gave an address in which he said that under some circumstances war would be justified. His statement drew numerous letters to the editors protesting against this rather standard church doctrine.

The constitution of the Federal Government at Bonn and the constitutions of a number of the West German states guarantee the right of conscientious objectors not to do military service against their will.

With the example of Korea before them, however, the desire for a West German military force has grown somewhat stronger among the Germans. Just how strong remains to be seen. (ONA)

FESTIVAL OF THE HARVEST



Street vendors were kept busy this week when crowds flocked to buy palm branches for the Harvest Festival in accordance with the ancient instruction: "And ye shall take you on the first day the boughs of goodly trees, branches of palm trees, and the boughs of thick trees, and willows of the brook, and ye shall rejoice before the Lord your God seven days." (Leviticus 23, 39-40). Photo by Braun

Readers' Letters

CIVIL SERVICE

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — After a stay of three months in Israel I have returned to Argentina. On the whole I enjoyed the time I spent here very much, were it not for the Civil Service which is definitely not up to the mark; we betide the poor tourist who comes in touch with Government departments and is sent from pillar to post without getting anywhere.

One notable exception I found in the General Post Office in Jerusalem. As I intended to send some parcels to friends in Israel, I approached the Director of Postal Services. He gave me in ten minutes all the information I wanted. He had all the particulars at his fingertips, and when I thanked him, he asked me to give the credit, if credit were due, to the Postal Department as a whole.

the face of a messiah, because this head was sculpted by a Semite in the era, when the ideal type of the Saviour to come was moulded in the minds of the people.

These two heads give a conception of the Olympians which is far away from stereotyped Hellenism. There is nothing of the serene but somewhat idiotic carefree nature about these gods. They know suffering. They are the work of Semite artisans who were far deeper imbued in mystic philosophy than all their contemporary colleagues of the Mediterranean basin.

Vatican Envy
There are the beautiful Tanagra-statuettes, found in the ruins of Alexandria's Jewish quarter; the rich collection of ancient textiles and the painted Damascene room, recovered from Dr. Haro's deserted house near Tiberias. There is a treasure of beauty in that attic in Hassan Shukri street. There are only a few things one never forgets after visiting this museum or that.

For me the Haifa Municipal Museum is the place of the "gods" who knew human suffering." TH. F. M.

I can only say that the Israel Civil Service, and the Postal Department in particular, should consider itself very lucky to count such men amongst its members, and I wish there were more like him.

Yours, etc.
ENRICO MITTELMANN
Buenos Aires, Argentina.

BIKUR HOLIM
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — I should like to appeal to those responsible for arrangements for funerals leaving the Bikur Holim Hospital to make the hospital yard decent surroundings for the ceremony with which we take our last leave from our beloved ones.

As it is now, with washing hanging all over the place, dirty rags lying on the ground, tanks containing some filthy liquid, dirt and refuse spreading a horrible smell, it is so disgusting that the honour of our Holy City demands most urgently a thorough clean-up.

Yours, etc.
ANNI KATZENSTEIN
Jerusalem, September 17.

SWOOP ON SABRAS
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The Haifa police made a successful swoop in Jaffa Road this afternoon on Arab boys and women selling sabras in the street.

May we congratulate our police on their watchful attitude which not only prevents the unlawful sale of sabras but stops young Arab boys from earning a few honest piastres.

Yours, etc.
"INDIGNANT"
(Name and address supplied)
Haifa, August 26.

Municipality Replies
The Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — The selling of sabras in the street, the throwing of peel and the spilling of water

cause dirt from which the public is to be protected under paragraph 33 of the Municipal Council by-law 1935. Blocking the pavement and roadway can also not be allowed.

Feddling is permitted only under licence, and the police have to see that the law is observed.

Yours, etc.
DAVID HACHEN
Deputy Mayor
Haifa, August 29.

LIVER WANTED

The Editor, The Jerusalem Post: Sir, — Why are men in the reserves fed on beef twice a week? Do soldiers need liver more than ordinary beef?

May I suggest that the food controller arrange for a ration of liver to be distributed occasionally for infants, young children and expectant mothers.

I am sure we shall save currency in the end by having to import far smaller quantities of expensive liver extract preparations which are injected into large numbers of the population to lessen anaemia.

Yours, etc.
IRENE HERTZ
Haifa, September 18.

Points from Letters

BUILDERS here have a habit of piling their materials right up to the roadway. They should be forced to put up hoardings to allow at least a strip of pavement to pedestrians and to provide overhead protection against falling masonry.

O. Seidmann, Tel Aviv.

STRAWS should be provided by Jerusalem kiosks with their soft drinks as is done in Tel Aviv. Many people would not mind paying a few pruta for this extra precaution against disease which a "once-over" with a squirt of water cannot adequately prevent.

G. Kornfeld, Jerusalem.

Irish Doubtful On Neutrality Policy

By DERRY MORAN

DUBLIN (UP). — A large percentage of Irishmen strongly oppose the government's projected neutrality in any future war between Russia and the West, if a current press controversy is any indication.

Letters to the editor appearing in the "Irish Independent," Ireland's largest circulation daily, show a representative disagreement with the neutrality policy avowed by John A. Costello's inter-party government and endorsed by Eamon de Valera's Fianna Fail opposition party. The controversy, raging daily for more than a month as a series entitled "the nation's stand in the event of war," shows, at least on the basis of letters published, a slight edge towards abandonment of the neutrality — while — partitionists policy.

Champions of neutrality demand, before accepting a joint defence effort with Britain, the ending of Partition, either by appeal or by force.

Warning on East

Western participationists, on the other hand, came out with blunt warnings that the nation must put first things first and not be blinded by home issues to the greater menace from the East. Variations of the argument sought to prove that Ireland, at any rate, could not hope to remain neutral in any future

conflict between East and West. They argue that the U.S., faced with the armed might of world communism, could not afford to pass up such a vital Atlantic defence bastion as Ireland, and would occupy the island if other methods failed.

Others took their stand on a "moral" basis, declaring that Ireland, one of the most strongly Christian countries in the world, could not stand to one side demanding settlement of its home problem while East and West got to grips in a battle which would decide whether the world followed Christian or communist principles.

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